

THE FOLLOWING IS TAKEN
FROM TODAY'S MAR-
KET LETTER:

Eggs Scarce and Higher

Hot Weather Causes Unusually Early
Shortage

Therefore, would it not be well to
increase your Egg Production by us-
ing Crosby's Poultry Feeds? They
are manufactured from re-cleaned
grains from the most up-to-date
formulas and by the most improved
methods.

E. Crosby & Co.

TODAY! Princess Theatre

PRESENTS

Julius Steger

THE METRO PRODUCTION

The Blindness of Love

An unusual story, based on the
love of an over-indulgent father
for his spoiled son.

Matinee 2.30 Evening 7.15-8.15

Admission—Adults 10c
Children 5c

TOMORROW

Cleo Ridgely and Wallace Reid

The Love Mask

ALSO

Billie Burke

Gloria's Romance

The Sixth Chapter—Hidden Fires

BROOKS HOUSE

G. E. SHERMAN
Manager

WOOD

Buy now. Last summer we
had to refuse orders. Delivered
prices—Cord \$5.00; 1/2 cord \$3.00
1/4 cord \$1.75.

Sawdust, Shavings
and Chips

VERMONT LAST BLOCK CO.

Ladies' and Men's Clothes
Repaired, Cleaned and Pressed
Ideal Dry Cleaning Co.

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Tel. 366-M Parlatian Method

FLOWERS

We are open to serve the public.
May we do so?

HOPKINS, The Florist
Tel. 730. 157 Main St.

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1916.

ANOTHER WARNING.

During the last few years The Re-
former has repeatedly called attention
to the imperative demand for legisla-
tion to make it a crime for public ser-
vice employees to strike. Reasons for
this course are urgent and conclusive.
The case is entirely different from pri-
vate employment and provision can be
made for absolute justice to the strik-
ing employees in wages and hours of
work consistent with protection of the
public interest. But strikes sacrifice
the public and are the possible source
of incalculable damage.

There is a new proposition advanced
by the Springfield Republican for deal-
ing with strikes of railroad employees
and the present crisis is the text. It
says:

"The railroad men, whether employ-
ers or employees, ought to learn, or be
made to learn, that the public interest
in a great railroad strike must be con-
sidered paramount by the United States
government. The government's action,
in case action were forced, must aim
at the safeguarding of the incalculable
interests of 100,000,000 people whose
whole business life is based on the
smooth flow of commerce. There
could not be a railroad tie-up for a
week without bringing our chief cities
in sight of starvation. There is one
thing the president of the United
States could do. He could go before
Congress, remind it that under the fed-
eral constitution its power to regulate
interstate commerce is absolute and ask
it for a specific and comprehensive
grant of authority, in a great national
emergency, to take possession, in the
name of the United States government,
of every railroad which had ceased to
perform its normal function and to re-
store it to the uses of the people as
soon as operating staffs could be
found. No railroad property would need
to be confiscated; the purpose would
be to utilize it in the safeguarding of
traffic, and this temporary utilization
under government authority would con-
tinue until the companies and their
employees' representatives could agree
upon a settlement of their dispute."

There is an immense practical dif-
ficulty in enforcing such a provision,
even if the law were passed. The sup-
position is that all of the railroad em-
ployees who know enough to run trains
are out on strike. Where, then, are
the men to be found in sufficient num-
ber to keep trains running, even if the
United States government does take
charge of the railroads and tries to re-
store them to their normal use? Gov-
ernment seizure would amount to noth-
ing whatever unless men were had in
large numbers and the main supposi-
tion in the case is that the men will
not work.

As a practical proposition, such a
plan would not solve the problem. The
men must be prevented from striking
in the first place. If there is no peace-
ful means, then it must be made a
crime with severe penalties. It is a
very serious offense to bring to a dead
standstill all the transportation on the
railroads of the country. Immense
losses would ensue. Doubtless there
would be many deaths directly trace-
able to such interruption of travel,
while the inconvenience, annoyance and
suffering would be beyond the imagi-
nation. Again the nation and every
state has warning that there is urgent

need of law to make strikes by public
service employees a crime.

Senator Page's conspicuous activity
during the past three or four weeks
makes Vermonters regret that there
has not been a perpetual campaign of
publicity during the past eight years.
Having been given notice to do some-
thing or get out, the Senator is making
noises like a hen that has just laid an
egg. Puzzle, find the egg.

The economical side of the European
war will give the nations involved a
burden for the next 100 years. In two
years the titanic struggle abroad has
cost ten times as much as America paid
in the Civil war, lasting four years.

Remember that the Valley fair in
Brattleboro will come earlier than usu-
al this year, the dates being Sept. 19,
20 and 21.

Bremen, Bremen, who's got the Bre-
men?

The Law and Mr. Williams.

(Rutland Herald.)

Friends of Senator Page, who were
astounded and shocked to the very mar-
row of their political bones by the dis-
closures made by Bank Commissioner
Williams regarding the Senator's
banking methods, are taking refuge in
bitter prayer, petitioning the bank com-
missioner for allowing such a state of
things to continue without correction
and without publicity until now.

In this regard, some information re-
garding the powers of the bank com-
missioner might be interesting: The
establishment of the office dates back
to 1904, when it was called "inspector
of finance," changed in 1906 to "bank
commissioner." In neither of these
acts were any punitive powers con-
ferred. The commissioner was a mere
examining and reporting officer.

The law was amended in 1908, but
it was not until 1910 that we find a
law that "puts teeth" into the statute.
This is No. 128, entitled "An Act to
Revise the Law Relating to Savings
Banks and Trust Companies." In ad-
dition to providing a penalty of \$1,000,
to be recovered by a civil action, it
provides for winding up the affairs of
solvent banks and contains the fol-
lowing:

Sec. 41 Duties of commissioner in
case of bank's misconduct. Whenever
it appears to said commissioner from
an examination made by him or from
any report made to him, that a bank
has committed a violation of its charter
or of law, or is conducting its business
in an unsafe and unauthorized man-
ner, or that it or any of its offi-
cers have failed to comply with all
the rules, restrictions and conditions
provided by law, including the rules
and requirements of the bank com-
missioner made in conformity with law,
he shall, by a written order, directed
to the treasurer of such corporation and
the offending officer or officers, direct
such corporations and such offending
officer or officers to discontinue such il-
legal, unsafe or unauthorized practices
or conduct, and to proceed in strict
conformity with the requirements of
law.

This, according to Mr. Williams'
statement, he has done repeatedly, and
"the only reason it took so long to ac-
complish it is the attitude of Senator
Page." Also, it is well to note that Mr.
Williams and Senator Page now agree
that the practice has been discon-
tinued, with the possible exception of
evading taxation by dummy transfers
of bank stock.

There is provision in the law of
1910 for further action in case the bank
should prove obdurate:
Sec. 42 Proceedings if corporation
neglects to comply with orders of com-
missioner. If such bank or any of its
officers refuses or neglects to comply
with such order, the bank commissioner
may apply to the court of chancery for
such an injunction or order against
such bank and its officers as the cir-
cumstances require.

The court is then given power to
permit the bank to proceed, (a) sub-
ject to the orders of the court, or (b)
under the direction of a receiver.

What do the critics of Mr. Williams
say—should he have applied for an in-
junction or continued to hammer away
for six years, finally succeeding in com-
pelling obedience to law?

It is just as much a bank com-
missioner's duty to protect the depositors
as to require the bank's officers to
obey the law. Would the depositors
in Senator Page's bank have welcomed
judicial proceedings against its presi-
dent?

As to publicity, what provision is
there in the statute for publishing such
conditions in the commissioner's re-
port? And what warrant would
there have been for "flushing into
print" the first time that Mr. Williams
found Senator Page persisting in im-
proper methods?

It seems to The Herald that Mr. Wil-
liams, in the face of general criticism,
has merely published the facts in de-
fence of his office and in vindication
of the law of 1910.

Brattleboro Congratulated.

(Barre Times.)

Brattleboro is to be congratulated on
the requirement of a new passenger-
station which more adequately meets
the needs of that community and the
surrounding territory. Brattleboro has
waited a long time for the station and,
besides, had to put in a considerable
sum of money itself in order to help
the project along.

Without Candidates.

(Barre Times.)

Nearly all the cities and large towns
of Vermont have been framed for the
Democratic party the coming fall, but
Brattleboro and St. Johnsbury are
strangely missing from the list. There are
quite a lot of votes in those two towns.

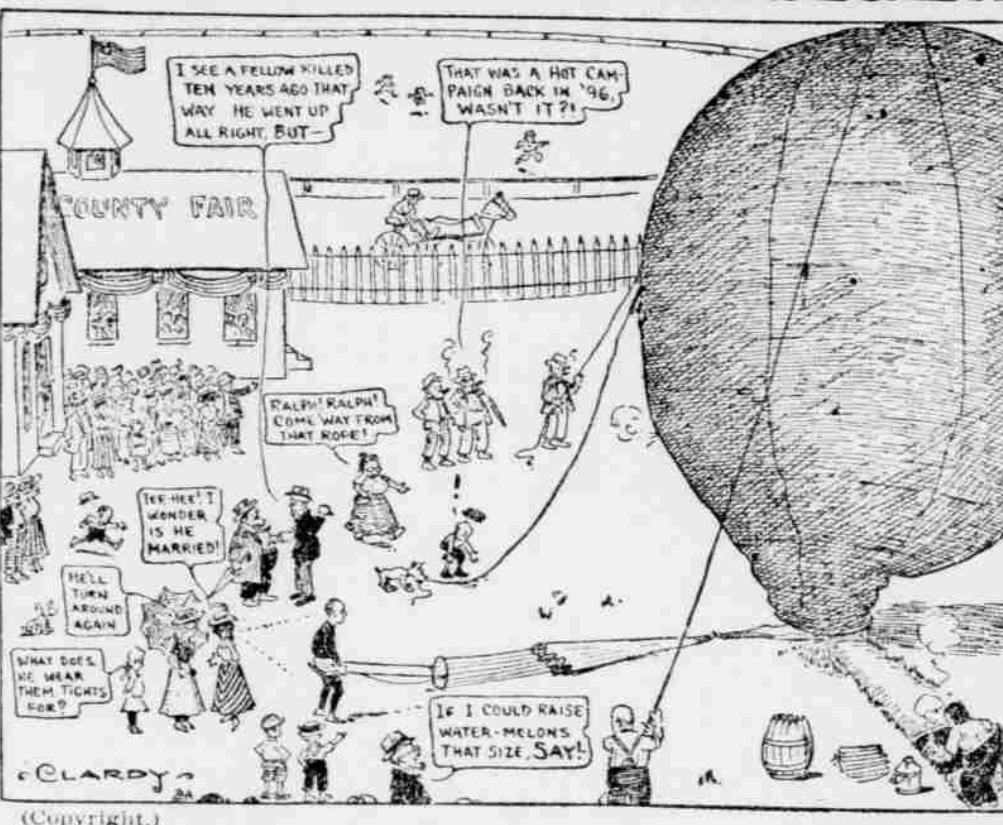
A Primary Feature.

(Burlington Free Press.)

The direct primary in Vermont ap-
proaches. Voters are being "seen" by
candidates high and low as never be-
fore, and they will not readily lay aside
their new right to be "consulted."

Excursion to Newport, R. I., Aug. 24.
See advertisement on page 3.

THE BALLOON ASCENSION



RANN-DOM REELS

by Howard L. Rann.
"of shoes-and ships -and sealing wax-of cabbages-& kings"

THE MEXICAN DOLLAR

The Mexican dollar is a painful ex-
ercise for most money which circulates
in Mexico about as fast as bath soap.
The Mexicans formerly used this dollar
as a medium of exchange, but now its
use is restricted solely to paying debts
owed to trustful Americans, who are
given their choice of accepting it or
dying far from home with poorly con-
cocted reluctance.

When that noble son of Mexican
aristocracy, V. Carranza, became presi-
dent of Mexico the Mexican dollar
could be sold in New York for thirty-
three cents, but there were few takers.
Carranza soon found that there were
not enough of these dollars to go
around, so he began the manufacture
of paper dollars which had nothing
back of them except a strong current
of air. This made a very satisfactory
form of money, however, and was rap-
idly exchanged for dry goods and gro-
ceries when supported by a machine
gun. The Mexican paper dollar is now
worth two cents, at which rate it re-
quires a ten-ton truck to haul the price
of a pair of shoes to town.

A popular abbreviation of the Mexi-
can dollar in this country is the Mexi-
can quarter. This form of Mexican val-
ue ought to be barred from our shores, as

[Protected by The Adams Newspaper Service]



LUNCHEON FOR THE BIRDS.

"The Fairy Queen thought she
should have a Luncheon Party, and
she asked the Fairy Messengers to in-
vite the Mockingbird and his Family,
the Killdeer and his Family, the Ruby-
Crowned Kinglet and his Family, and
the Blue Jay and his Family. So you
see she planned to have a pretty big
party," said Daddy.

"The Fairy Messengers invited the
Guests and the day came for the
Luncheon. Each Bird had something
special to tell the Fairy Queen. They
wanted her to know of some things
they had been doing to please her—and
they had several treats in store.

"Glad to see
you all," said the
Fairy Queen as the
Birds came
flying down to the
Wood Grove. "This
is a great pleas-
ure. How do you
do, Mr. Mocking-
bird. You have a
splendid big family," and Mr. Mock-
ingbird sang a wonderful song—with
the most marvelous tune that he had
made up for the Fairy Queen's Party.

"Well, what have you been up to
lately, Mr. Killdeer?" asked the Fairy
Queen.

"I've been eating a lot of naughty
Insects which were trying to eat up
the Farmers' Fruit Groves. And I've
cheered well some of the Mosquito
Family—for they're not at all pleas-
ant to have around. I've given Din-
ners and Dinners until I thought I,
and my friends, and my little Bird Family
would never finish eating. But some-
how it did us good to eat up the bad
Insects. Yes, and we've had a Ban-
quet of Horse Flies. We simply can't
bear to think they bite the splendid
Horses we see going along the roads
pulling wagons with People and Farm-
ers and Children."

"I've eaten bad bugs and Insects
too," said the Ruby-Crowned Kinglet.
"I've eaten horrid Wasps that sting
Folks and a lot of the Creatures that
try to eat up the little Plants the
Children care so much for."

"That's splendid," said the Fairy
Queen. "How proud I am of you all.
As for you, Mr. Blue Jay, we'll have
you tell us your Story after Luncheon,
as we must start in soon."

"At any rate, sir, you are looking
very handsome, and the shade of blue

you're wearing seems almost more
wonderful than ever."

"The Blue Jay was very proud when
he heard the Fairy Queen say that,
and he told his Wife and all his Chil-
dren and the rest of his relations to
fly over the Fairy Queen's head in a
circle, singing:

"Thank you, thank you, Fairy Queen,
"We're very glad that we're not green.
"Because you say you like us blue,
"And our greatest joy is to please
you."

"The Fairy Queen waved her wand,
and she said, 'Luncheon is ready.'
"Just then the most marvelous Table
made of wild Cherry Leaves was
spread down by one hundred little Fair-
ies, and before the Birds could
whistle, 'Oh me, oh my!' in surprise,
delicious Food for the Luncheon was
put upon the Table in little dishes
made of Green Leaves. There were
also drinking Cups made of the hollow
Stems which the Fairy Queen always
has for her Bird Guests and which
they like better than any other kind.

"They had Fruits of all sorts cut up
into dainty little pieces, and they had
delicious little Bugs and Worms which
they are very fond
of. Of course, they
had Water to
drink from the
Queen's Fairy
Spring, which they
say is the most
wonderful Water
in the world. It is
always cool and
fresh and there is
always plenty of
it for every little
Bird. They know,
too, that no mat-
ter how much they
drink, there will
be some left over for the next Party,
and the next and next.

"After the Luncheon was over and
the Birds had sung many songs, and
the Fairies had danced and played
with the afternoon shadows, the Fairy
Queen said:

"I have a surprise for the Birds."
They twittered and chattered among
themselves as to what the treat might
be, when Mr. Mockingbird (who had
been let into the secret) began to sing
a song which sounded like Water
trickling down the side of the Fairy
Spring.

"I guess the surprise is an extra
drink of Water for each of us," said
Mr. Blue Jay, "to have just before we
start for our homes."

"No," said the Fairy Queen, "it's a
little Bucket of Water for every Bird
to carry in his beak back home—Wa-
ter from my Fairy Spring!"

For the Just and the Unjust.

There must be some good in the
world—the blues return every year to
it.—Detroit Free Press.

Excursion to Newport, R. I., Aug. 24.
See advertisement on page 3.

Every time you see a
man smoking a Fatima,
you know he is getting
all the comfort that is
possible in a cigarette.



The original Turkish blend
20 for 15¢

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette

BENNINGTON DAY

August 16

On Wednesday, August 16, All the Banks of Brattleboro
Will Be Closed

The reason for this being that on that date Vermont cele-
brates the one hundred and thirty-ninth anniversary of the Bat-
tle of Bennington. This battle, which was fought in 1777 between
a detachment of British who had been sent to capture military
stores at Bennington, and the Vermont and New Hampshire mili-
tia under General Stark will always be regarded by Vermonters as
the true turning point of the Revolution. Others may point to
Saratoga which came in October, 1777, but Vermont celebrates the
brave men who defeated the enemy two months earlier.

Today Vermonters have donned the khaki and are in far off
Texas, as ready as ever to defend their country. But as yet their
country is at peace with the world. England, we number among
our best friends. And if the Mexicans let us, we stand ready and
anxious to prove ourselves their best friends. MEANWHILE
LET US REMEMBER AND HONOR THE BOYS IN BLUE AND
BUFF.

Vermont National Bank

BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT



Brattleboro's Business Establishments

are evidence of the town's commer-
cial prosperity. The Peoples Bank
is with them and for them—with
them in progress and for them in
service the merchant needs.

PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK

BRATTLEBORO

SUCCESS

Our free illustrated prospectus will tell you how we have equipped
hundreds of young men and women with PRACTICAL knowledge. We
teach and train in MODERN methods—the quickest, surest, easiest ways
to do things that really count.

Short-hand, typewriting, penmanship, bookkeeping, down-to-date of-
fice system—the stepping-stones to SUCCESS.

Clawson-Hamilton College

Brattleboro, Vermont

FALL TERM BEGINS SEPT. 5 ENROLL NOW

Help Wanted—Men and Women

By Large Electrical Manufacturing Company in Western Massachusetts

LIBERAL WAGES
EXPERIENCED MEN for Machinists, Screw Machine Operators,
Tool Makers, J & I Machine Operators, Forge Workers, Tool Setters,
Bench Workers, Machine Workers, Winders, Mechanical Inspectors.

SPECIAL—A number of inexperienced, ambitious men will be en-
gaged for Bench Work, Machine Work, Winders.
WOMEN—Between ages 18-35. No experience necessary. Light
work. Winders and coil work. Inspectors.

For information see Leon C. White,

TWIN STATE GAS AND ELECTRIC CO., BRATTLEBORO, VT.

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TELEPHONE 283-W

Suits Pressed 50c
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DRY CLEANED and Steam
Pressed \$1.50
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